

# **A G4BEAMLINE simulation of the Meson Test Beam**

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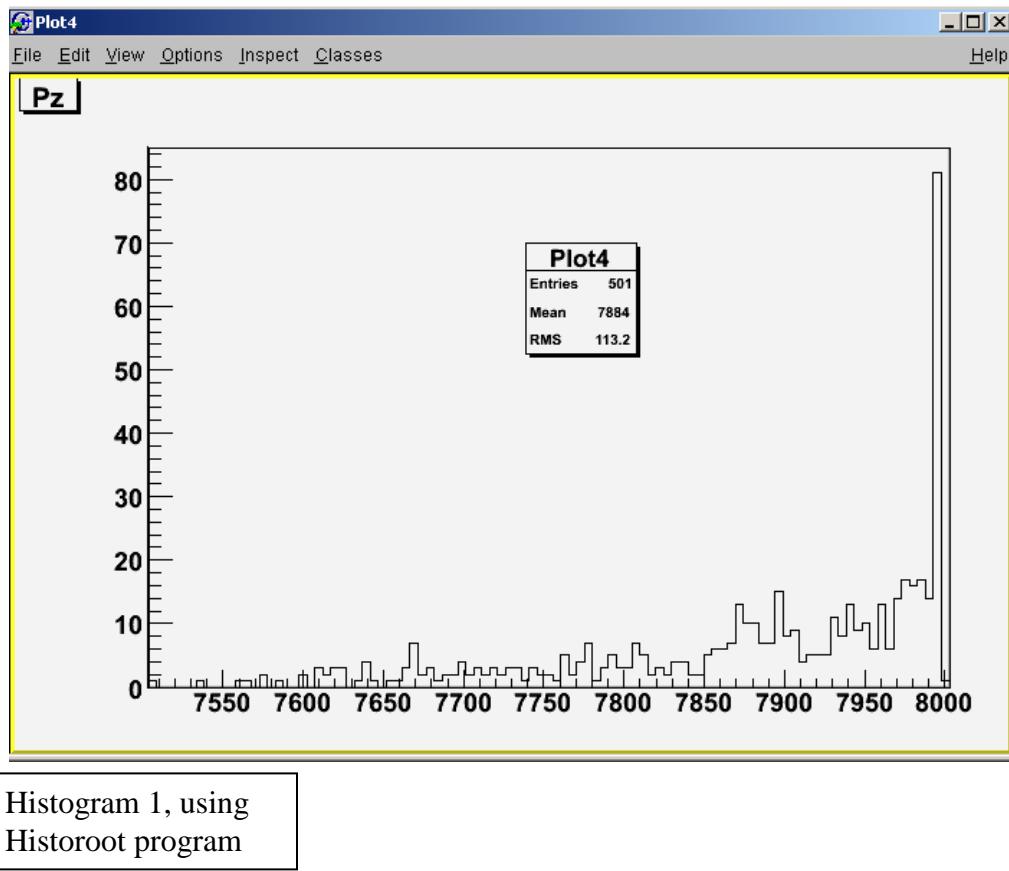
Appendix 2: Beam sheet for MTest

Appendix 3: T953 Setup input file

## I. Introduction

G4Beamline is a powerful simulation tool developed by Tom Roberts. This program, using simple and straightforward commands allows one to create a fairly complex simulation of a beamline. The Basis of G4beamline lies within Geant4 which is an exceptionally complex and powerful simulation tool. G4beamline allows one to create simpler input files, to execute complex simulations.

The G4beamline software is available to download from Muons Inc. at ([g4beamline.muonsinc.com/](http://g4beamline.muonsinc.com/)). Along with this software comes a Historet program. Which allows one to take the data output files created by g4beamline, and create graphical representations of the data. However, in order to use the Historet function one must download Root version 5.16.00.



With the Historet program one can make graphs comparing different variables (X, Y, Z, Px, Py, Pz, T, PDGID, Event Id, Track Id, Parent Id, Weight) In this Histogram a one variable view was selected. Along the x axis are the different momentums in the z-direction (down the beamline) and the y axis is the number of particles that had such momentum

## II. Beamlne simulations

The first thing I did with g4beamline was to use the beam sheet to create a basic frame of the Meson Test Beam upstream end. I took the information to base my placements off of the Beam Sheet, which explained the placements of the magnets, as well as the angles of curvature. (Beam sheet attached in appendix 2.) This simulation served as a test, to see what one could do using G4Beamline.

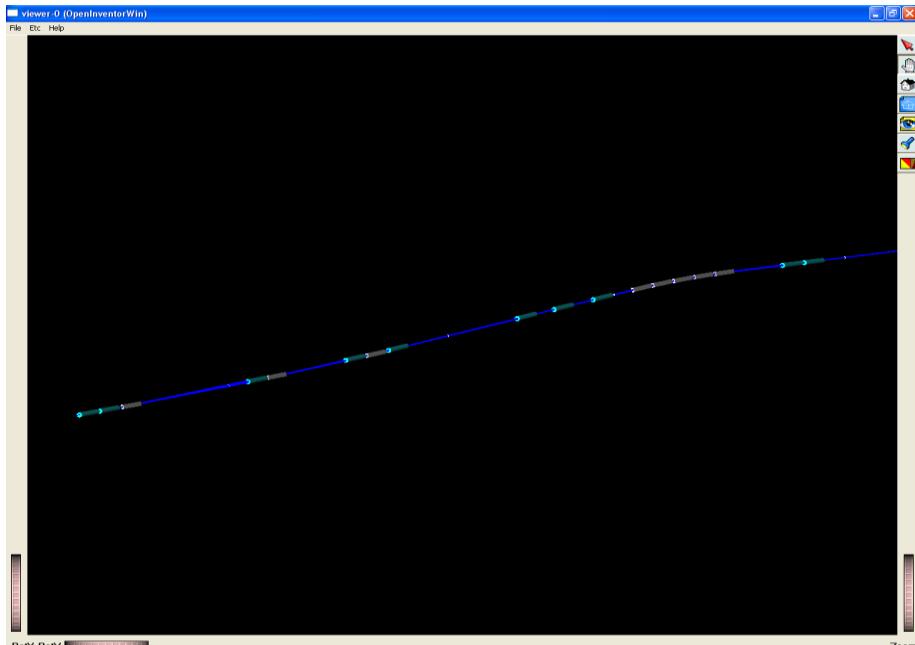


Figure 1, Vertical view of the beamlne upstream to the right and downstream to the left. Using the provided Open inventor viewer in conjunction with G4beamline

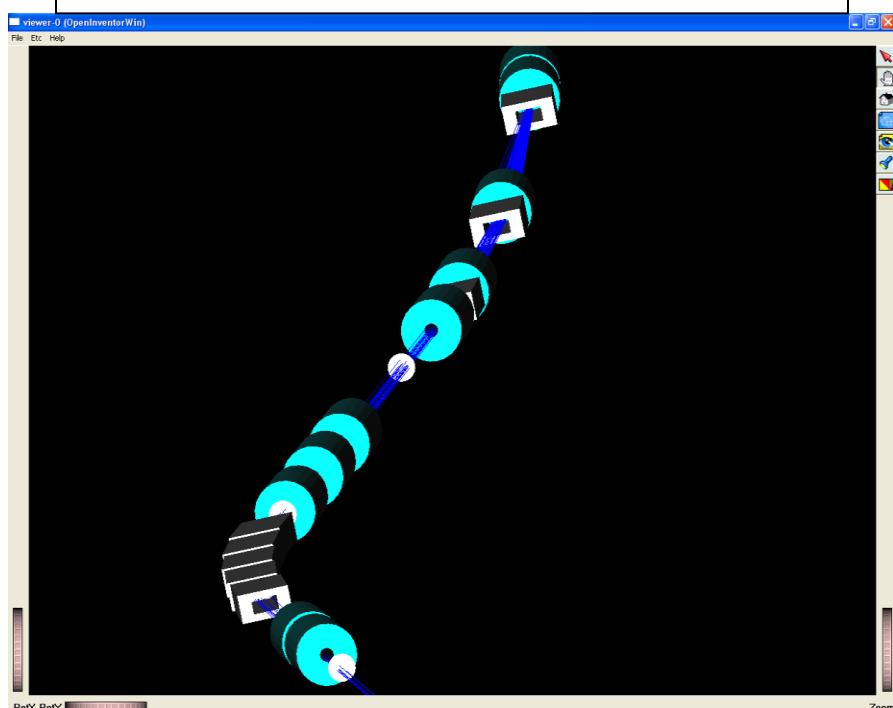


Figure 2, Downstream view of the beamlne

The next step was to retune the beamline to 120GeV proton beam and add a 30 cm long block of aluminum, which replicates the target that exists in MTest. This allows us to accurately predict the types of particles that would arrive to experiments taking place at MTest.

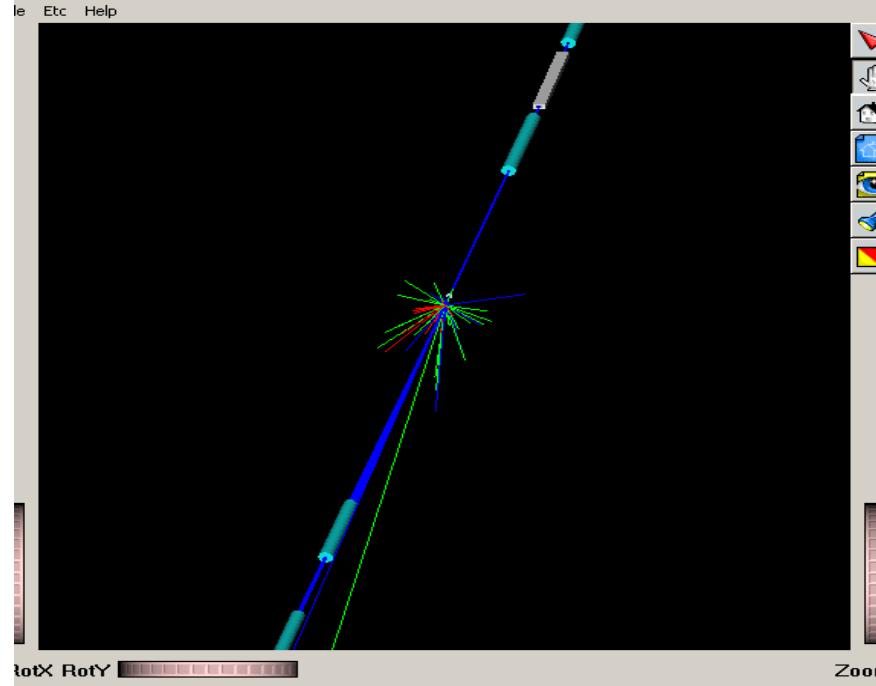


Figure 3, View of beamline, upstream towards the top of the image and downstream towards the bottom left. Beam collides into aluminum block causing shower of particles.

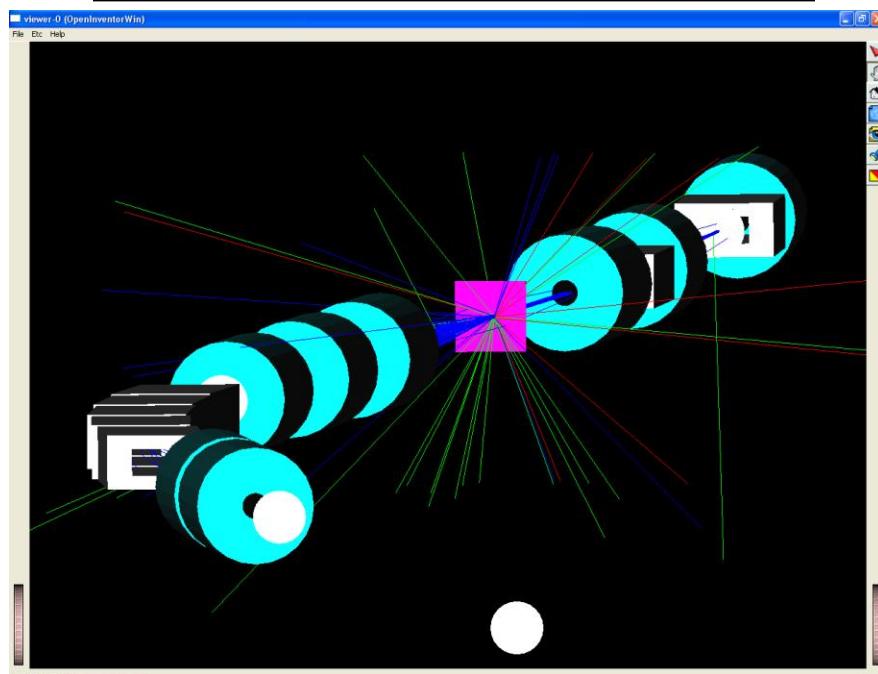


Figure 4, downstream view of the shower of particles.

### III. Simulating the T953 Setup

As an example of the versatility of G4Beamline, the next step that was undertaken was to create a simulation of a recently performed experiment in an attempt to compare data and to determine which particles would make it through a total of 60cms of iron and lead. This also allowed the comparison of the results generated with the simulation to the actual results observed in MTest (Input file in appendix 3)

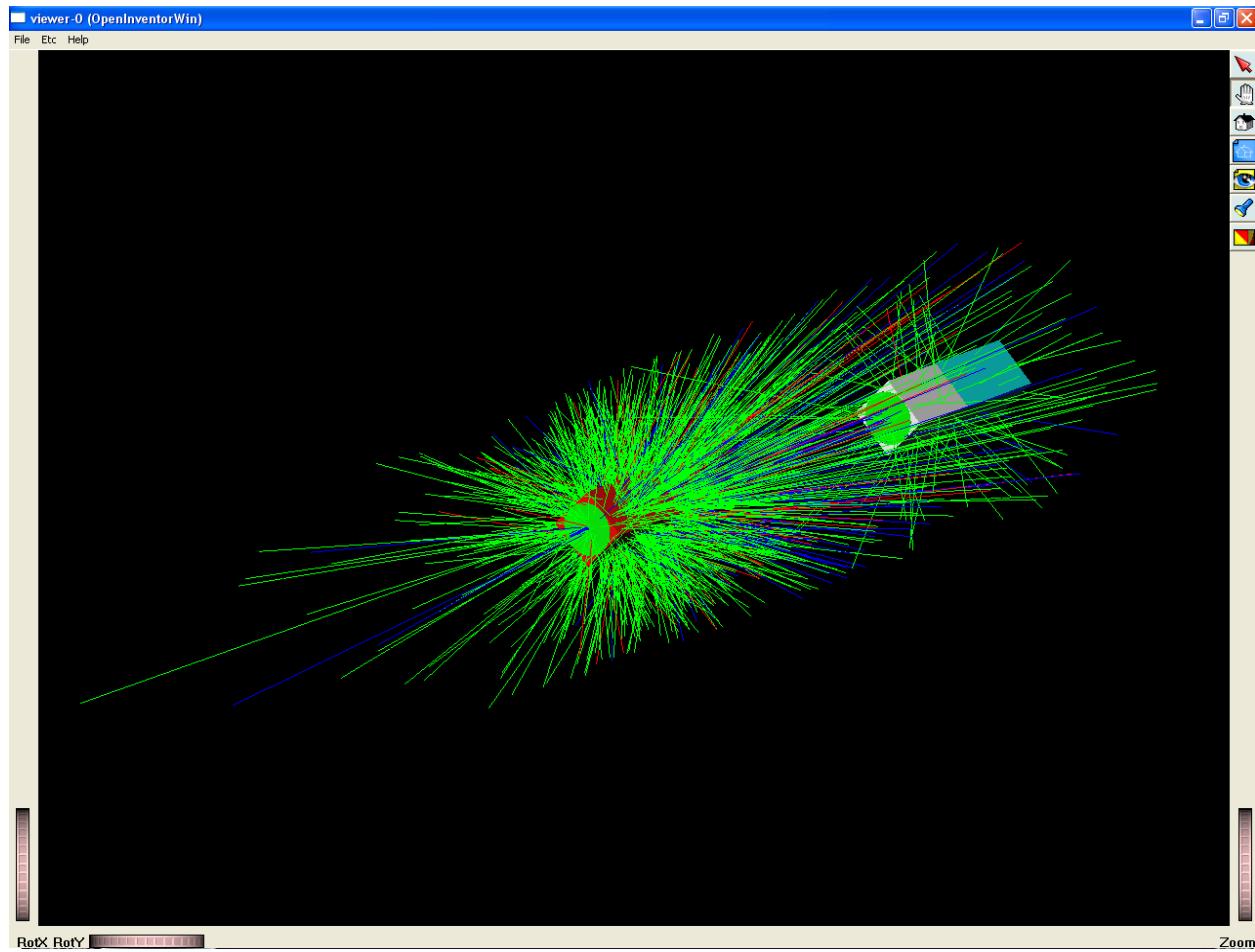


Figure 5, 120 GeV beam collides into a series of lead and iron blocks. To determine how it would work as a muon filter. Upstream is to the left and downstream is to the right. As one can tell the shower is much denser at the upstream end in comparison to the downstream end.

#### IV. Determining the appropriate thickness of lead to produce an E+ filter

This study was done to determine the amount of lead at the focal point of the beamline that would maximize the  $\pi^+$  to electron ratio without completely destroying the beam. Different input files were created for the different energy levels as well as lead thicknesses. Each file was set to run for 10,000 events, and the results were recorded as root files.

G4Beamline results for 10,000 events generated in each case

Energy	Length of lead (mm)	$\pi^+$	$\pi^+$	$e^+$	$e^+$	Ratio $\pi^+$ to $e^+$
		MT5FP2 detector	MT6FP detector	MT5FP2 detector	MT6FP detector	
1Gev	0	1340	710	9990	9990	0.07
1Gev	0.5	29	15	137	129	0.12
1Gev	1	17	8	46	43	0.19
1Gev	2	10	5	7	6	0.83
1Gev	5	7	2	1	5	0.4
2Gev	0	3560	2440	9990	9990	0.24
2Gev	0.5	268	200	513	486	0.41
2Gev	1	120	88	176	158	0.56
2Gev	2	63	46	34	27	1.71
2Gev	5	9	5	2	1	2.5
4Gev	0	6030	5030	9990	9990	0.5
4Gev	0.5	1423	1198	1676	1585	0.75
4Gev	1	793	671	615	548	1.22
4Gev	2	370	308	135	110	2.8
4Gev	5	128	109	5	2	55
8Gev	0	7840	7100	9980	9960	0.71
8Gev	0.5	3999	3636	3702	3564	1.02
8Gev	1	2700	2440	1850	1680	1.45
8Gev	2	1740	1570	501	410	3.83
8Gev	5	657	601	15	10	60

As this table shows, the more lead in the beamline the better the  $\pi^+$  vs. Electron ratio is. However this table also shows us that in the low energy beams, 1, 2 GeV practically any amount of lead significantly cuts back on the beam transmission. While for 4 and 8 GeV a larger amount of lead is usable, up to 5mm. on an 8 GeV beam, with 5mm of lead inserted we get 60 times as many  $\pi^+$  than electrons but the number of  $\pi^+$  particles in the beam is scaled down by a factor of 17. A similar study was done with aluminum however the results showed that the aluminum made no difference in the ratio of  $\pi^+$  to  $e^+$ .

## Appendix 1

### Input File For an 1 GeV $\pi^+$ beam with 1mm of Lead

---

---

```
#  
#      MTest.in TTR 23-Jan-2008  
#  
#      Using information from beam sheet  
#  
#      Lengths are mm; momentum is MeV/c, density is gm/cm^3  
#  
#      physics QGSP  
  
#  
#      Beam is protons at 1 GeV, spatial width of 1 mm, momentum bite of .5%  
#  
  
param histoFile=1GevPi+1  
  
beam gaussian particle=pi+ meanMomentum=1000 beamZ=36000. \  
      sigmaX=1.0 sigmaY=1.0 sigmaXp=0.0001 sigmaYp=0.0001 \  
      nEvents=10000000 firstEvent=1 lastEvent=10000  
  
#-----  
#      Detector  
  
virtualdetector MT4TGT radius=75  
place MT4TGT z=36030.060  
#-----  
# MT4Q1 quadrupole:  
  
genericquad MT4Q1 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \  
      gradient=0 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1  
place MT4Q1 z=40850.86  
#-----  
# MT4W1 dipole:  
  
genericbend MT4W1 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\  
      fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \  
      ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
```

```

ironLength=3048 By=.0083125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1
place MT4W1 z=44230.61
#-----
cornerarc z=44230.61 angle=-.458366
#-----
virtualdetector MT5TGT2 radius=75
place MT5TGT2 z=46000.00
#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector MT5TGT radius=36.5
place MT5TGT z=56000.00
#-----
# MT4Q2 quadrupole:

genericquad MT4Q2 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=-.1131625 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT4Q2 z=57771.26
#-----
# MT4W2 dipole:

genericbend MT4W2 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \
ironLength=3048 By=.0090625 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1
place MT4W2 z=61460.61
#-----
cornerarc z=61460.61 angle=-.458366

#-----
# MT4Q3 quadrupole:

genericquad MT4Q3 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=.1131625 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT4Q3 z=65164.81

#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector MT4FP radius=75
place MT4FP z=73928.735

#-----
#          BOX

box Lead material=Pb height=200 width=200 length=1 color=0,0,1
place Lead z=74465.310

```

```
#-----
# MT4Q4 quadrupole:

genericquad MT4Q4 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=.038075 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT4Q4 z=87520.11

#-----
#      MT4CH2

#-----
# MT4Q5 quadrupole:

genericquad MT4Q5 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=-.056825 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT4Q5 z=93920.91

#-----
# MT4Q6 quadrupole:

genericquad MT4Q6 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=.0607075 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT4Q6 z=100686.51

#-----
#      MT5FP1      Detector

virtualdetector MT5FP1 radius=75
place MT5FP1 z=102747.085

#-----
#      MT5E1 Dipole:

genericbend MT5E1 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \
ironLength=3048 By=-.009828125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1

place MT5E1 z=107570.31

#-----
cornerarc z=107570.31 angle=.509989

#-----
```

# Mt5E2

genericbend MT5E2 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\  
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \  
ironLength=3048 By=-.009828125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1  
place MT5E2 z=111101.31

#-----  
cornerarc z=111101.31 angle=.509989

#-----  
# Mt5E3

genericbend MT5E3 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\  
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \  
ironLength=3048 By=-.009828125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1  
place MT5E3 z=114632.31

#-----  
cornerarc z=114632.31 angle=.509989

#-----  
# MT5E4

genericbend MT5E4 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\  
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \  
ironLength=3048 By=-.009828125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1  
place MT5E4 z=118163.31

#-----  
cornerarc z=118163.31 angle=.509989

#-----  
# MT5E5

genericbend MT5E5 fieldWidth=139.7 fieldHeight=76.2\  
fieldLength=3048 ironWidth=279.4 ironHeight=152.4 \  
ironLength=3048 By=-.009828125 kill=1 ironColor=1,1,1  
place MT5E5 z=121694.31

#-----  
cornerarc z=121694.31 angle=.509989

#-----  
# MT5Q1 quadrupole:

genericquad MT5Q1 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \  
gradient=.0159592735 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1

```
place MT5Q1 z=133119.31
#-----
# MT5Q2 quadrupole:

genericquad MT5Q2 ironLength=3048 fieldLength=3048 apertureRadius=36.5 ironRadius=165 \
gradient=-.0319185469 maxStep=1 ironColor=0,1,1 kill=1
place MT5Q2 z=136776.91
#-----
#      MT5FP2      Detector

virtualdetector MT5FP2 radius=75
place MT5FP2 z=142133.285
#-----
#      MT6FP      Detector

virtualdetector MT6FP radius=75
place MT6FP z=180266.220
#-----
#
# See what happens
#
trackcuts killSecondaries=1
```





```

122 MT5FP2    1  142.133285  142.133358   20.668063  227.433727  368.209365   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
123 DFPM      6  142.206310  142.206383   20.671023  227.433913  368.282330   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
124 DC        1  146.423860  146.423933   20.841965  227.444629  372.496401   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
125 MT5CV1    1  158.615860  158.615933   21.336121  227.475607  384.678343   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
126 DS4       1  161.015045  161.015118   21.433363  227.481703  387.075549   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
127 MT5CV2    1  176.255045  176.255118   22.051057  227.520426  402.302976   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
128 OFFSET     1  179.475645  179.475718   22.181592  227.528609  405.520919   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
end  MTSECOND  1  179.475645  179.475718   22.181592  227.528609  405.520919   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
begin NEWMT6   1  179.475645  179.475718   22.181592  227.528609  405.520919   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076
  129 MT6S1BEG 1  179.475645  179.475718   22.181592  227.528609  405.520919   0.040542  0.002541  0.000076

```

1  
Survey. SURVEY line: ALIGN  
symm: F super: 1  
"MADE" Version: 8.23/08 Run: 15/12/06 15.26.44  
range: #\$/#E page 4

ELEMENT		SEQUENCE		POSITIONS			ANGLES				
pos.	element no.	sum(L)	arc [m]	I	x [m]	y [m]	z [m]	I	theta [rad]	phi [rad]	psi [rad]
130	D58	1	179.802670	179.802743	22.194847	227.529440	405.847675	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
131	DS	25	180.107470	180.107543	22.207201	227.530215	406.152223	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
132	MT6FP	1	180.266220	180.266293	22.213635	227.530618	406.310842	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
133	DS	26	180.571020	180.571093	22.225989	227.531393	406.615391	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
134	MT6WC1	1	180.571020	180.571093	22.225989	227.531393	406.615391	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
135	DS	27	180.875820	180.875893	22.238343	227.532167	406.919939	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
136	MT6SC	1	180.875820	180.875893	22.238343	227.532167	406.919939	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
137	D59	1	185.447820	185.447893	22.423651	227.543784	411.488168	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
138	MT6D1	1	192.838421	192.838494	22.723201	227.562563	418.872672	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
139	MT1374C	1	192.838421	192.838494	22.723201	227.562563	418.872672	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
140	MT6D2	1	213.068121	213.068194	23.543134	227.613964	439.085683	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
141	MT1440C	1	213.068121	213.068194	23.543134	227.613964	439.085683	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
end	NEWM6T6	1	213.068121	213.068194	23.543134	227.613964	439.085683	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	
end	ALIGN	1	213.068121	213.068194	23.543134	227.613964	439.085683	0.040542	0.002541	0.000076	

total length =	213.068121	arc length =	213.068194
error(x) =	0.127595E+02	error(y) =	0.454934E+00
error(theta) =	-0.220076E-01	error(phi) =	0.310587E-02
error(z) =		error(psi) =	0.212649E+03
			0.761278E-04

## Appendix 3

### T953 Setup Input File 8 GeV Muons

physics QGSP

```
param histoFile=LeadBricks36

#      list particles

#-----
beam gaussian particle=mu+ meanMomentum=8000 beamZ=1 \
    sigmaX=40.0 sigmaY=40.0 sigmaXp=0.001 sigmaYp=0.001 \
    nEvents=10000000 firstEvent=1 lastEvent=10000
#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector S0 radius=50 color=0,1,0

place S0 z=49
#-----

#-----
#      Iron Brick 1

box Iron_block1 width=200.0 height=200.0 length=400 material=Fe color=1,0,0

#place Iron_block1 z=300
#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector S1 radius=50 color=0,1,0

place S1 z=501
#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector S2 radius=50 color=0,1,0

place S2 z=1999
#-----
#      Iron Brick 2

box Iron_block2 width=200.0 height=200.0 length=300 material=Fe color=1,5,1
```

```
place Iron_block2 z=2150

#-----
#      Lead Brick 1

box Lead_Brick1 width=200 height=200 length=400 material=Pb color=0,1,1

place Lead_Brick1 z=2500

#-----
#      Detector

virtualdetector S3 radius=50 color=0,1,0

place S3 z=2701
#-----
trackcuts killSecondaries=0
```